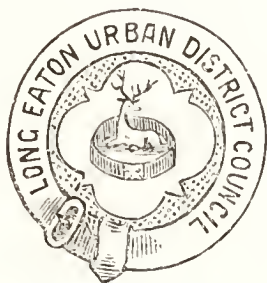


LONG EATON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.
ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION
AND VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1906.

BY
ANTONY B. CHAMBERS, M.D., M.C.H., Lond.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JANUARY 17th, 1907.

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Long Eaton Urban District Council.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
— OF —
THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting you with my Twentieth Annual Report for the year ended 1906.

I may state at the commencement that, in spite of the 200 cases of infectious diseases reported during the year—especially diphtheria and scarlet fever,—the report contains many favourable features, as showing the highly satisfactory condition of the public health of the district and its sanitary administration. It may be observed that for the last five years or more a very large area has been covered with buildings, and that the population has consequently increased in far greater proportion than in any preceding period. In fact this increase may be described as unusual in an urban district like ours, owing to the wonderful prosperity in the staple trade of the district—lace manufacturing—demanding further factory and workshop accommodation to meet the increasing output of the trade. This growing trade requiring a larger number of workingmen's cottages to be built from year to year, and, as far as we can judge, it will not probably be checked for some time to come.

There is, however, little doubt that a cheaper and more convenient workingman's cottage, especially for the poorer artisan class are, and will in the future be, those which are likely to be most in demand. There are several causes which promote this demand. The number of houses in actual occupation at the end of the year was estimated at 3640 against 3374 last year, showing an increase of 266 new houses inhabited this year.

The vital statistics of the district still show a high standard of health. Both the birth and death-rate are calculated on a population of 16,000, which estimate has been arrived at on the supposition that the annual increase has continued in the same proportion as in previous years. The general death-rate for 1906 is 10·9, which is lowest for the last ten years. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 175, exactly the same number as last year. The number of births registered during the year was 471 against 444, showing an increase of 27 over last year, giving a birth-rate of 29·4 against 28·9 last year. The number of cases of infectious diseases reported was 200 against 262 last year. There were 44 cases of Diphtheria, 16 Erysipelas, 82 Scarlet Fever, 13 Enteric Fever, 1 Puerperal Fever, and 34 of Chicken Pox.

Infantile Deaths.—The number of deaths under 5 years of age was 86, 67 of these being under one year of age, against 55 and 27 respectively last year, giving an infantile mortality rate this year of 142·2 against 123 last year, and of 19 over last year.

The infantile mortality rate is still much too high in

the district: more than half of the deaths under one year of age were caused by preventible diseases, while half of the total number of deaths registered were under 5 years of age.

Owing to the increased amount of work devolving upon the Surveyor, the Council have decided to appoint a qualified Sanitary Inspector, who is to devote the whole of his time to sanitary inspection. We are, therefore, looking forward to an increased amount of sanitary work being done in the future, both under the Public Health Acts and Factory and Workshop Act.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

SANITARY DISTRICT.

Area in acres	..	...	...	...	...	2099
Rateable Value		...	...	...	£74,659	5s. 0d.
Assessable Value		...	...	...	£58,659	5s. 0d.
Inhabited Houses,	1891	...	...	...	...	1919
..	..	1905	...	...	...	3374
..	..	1906	...	...	...	3640
New Houses erected,	1901	...	...	...	...	66
..	..	..	1902	...	...	100
..	..	..	1903	...	...	390
..	..	..	1904	...	...	200
..	..	..	1905	...	..	235
..	..	..	1906	...	..	266

Industries of the district are—

Lace Manufacturing.

Railway Rolling Stock (Wagon Building).

Midland Railway Employees (Toton).

There is not at present sufficient accommodation provided by the Midland Railway Company for the travelling public. The railway station is not only wanting in accommodation but is a danger to the public, and representation should be made to the Directors to provide more adequate premises for so large a population.

A Public Library has been opened during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population,	census 1891	...	...	...	...	9636
„	„ 1901	...	...	...	...	13045
Estimated Population,	1904	...	...	...	...	14640
„	„ 1905	...	...	...	...	15300
„	„ 1906	...	...	...	...	16000
Number of Persons per house		...	...	...	...	4.4
Number of Persons per acre		...	...	...	...	7.6
Tenements with less rooms than 4, 1901			...	...	...	43
Number of Deaths registered, 1905		...	...	...	...	175
Death-rate per 1000, 1905		...	...	...	...	11.4
Number of Deaths registered, 1906		...	...	...	...	175
Death-rate, 1906		...	...	...	...	10.9
Zymotic Death-rate, 1905		...	...	...	...	1.4
Zymotic Death-rate, 1906		...	...	...	...	0.8
Number of Infectious Diseases reported 1905				...	...	266
„	„	„	„	1906	..	200

Infantile Mortality rate, 1905	...	...	...	...	123
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	142.2
Deaths from Phthisis, 1905	...	...	...	...	16
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	8
Death-rate from Phthisis, 1905	...	...	...	...	1.04
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	0.5
Death-rate from Filth Diseases, 1905	...	...	...	...	0.4
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	0
1 Death to 87 of Population, 1905.					
1 .. 91 .. 1906.					
Number of Births registered during 1905	444	{ Males. 215 Females, 229			
.. .. 1906—	471	{ Males. 231 Females, 240			
Birth-rate per 1000, 1905	...	...	...	...	28.9
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	29.4
Increase of Births, 1906	..	...	...	...	27
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1905	...	...	...	...	26.9
.. .. 1906	...	...	...	...	29.6
Natural increase of Population, 1906	...	...	...	...	29.6

Table of Vital Statistics for 10 Years.

YEAR	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Avg. Ten Years
Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	31.1	28.8	25.9	29.5	26.9	28.07	26.08	25.8	28.9	29.4	28.3
Total Death-rate per 1000 of the Population ..	13.0	11.9	11.8	12.7	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.6	11.4	10.9	11.6
Death-rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ..	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.7
Rate of Infantile Mortality per 100 Births ..	177	131	138	162	192	126	142	197	123	142	153
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1000 of the Population ..	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.04	0.5	0.9
Death-rate from Filth Diseases per 1000 of Population	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0	0.5

General Death-rate.	Birth-rate.		Zymotic Death-rate.	Death-rate from Filth Diseases.		Death-rate from Phthisis.		Infantile Mortality.	
1905 ..	11.4	1905 ..	28.9	1905 ..	0.9	1905 ..	0.9	1905 ..	123
1906 ..	10.9	1906 ..	29.4	1906 ..	0	1906 ..	0.5	1906 ..	142

Births Registered Birth-rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 471. There were 231 males and 240 females against 444 last year, showing an increase of 27 this year, and giving a birth-rate of 29.4 against 28.9 last year. The birth-rate for England and Wales has declined from 1891 when it was 31.4 to 27.2 in 1905, showing a decrease of 4.1.

Mortality—Death-rate.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 175, the same number as last year, giving a death-rate of 10.9. This is one of the lowest death-rates registered during the last 10 years, and also one of the lowest in the whole County of Derby; of these 86 occurred under 5 years of age, and 67 under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality of 142.2 against 123 last year. Of these 67 deaths under one year of age 11 died under one week, 7 between one and two weeks, one between two and three weeks, 6 between three and four weeks, giving a total of 25 under one month of age, the remaining 42 dying from one month to twelve.

The following table shows the causes of death under one year of age :—

Measles.	Diphtheria.	Euteritis.	Premature Birth.	Marasmus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Overlying.	All other causes.	Total.
3	1	12	9	11	1	1	1	1	6	5	10	1	2	67

The infantile mortality is the only unsatisfactory record in the vital statistics of the whole district. It is the old story over again—improper feeding and care of infants by young and inexperienced mothers, especially bottle-fed children. Of these 67 deaths 62 have been certified and 5 uncertified, which is not a large number of uncertified deaths for so large a population.

The following table shows the causes of death under five years of age:—

Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Enteritis.	Erysipelas.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Premature Birth.	Marasmus.	Convulsions.	Suffocation.	All other cases.	Total.
7	1	3	1	12	1	6	7	10	12	11	6	1	2	86

Deaths from all causes—175.

The following table shows the deaths from all causes during 1906:—

Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Cirrhosis Liver.	Premature Birth.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Marasmus.	Convulsions.	Apoplexy.	Suffocation by Overlaying.	All other causes.	Total.
7	1	3	1	2	12	1	1	2	6	2	10	11	2	12	17	2	11	6	1	1	19	175

MEASLES.—There were 7 deaths from Measles against 4 last year. There were not many cases of Measles reported during the year, and the cases that did occur were of a slight character; the infection was carried on chiefly by the schools.

SCARLET FEVER.—There was no case of death recorded from Scarlet Fever, during the year. There were 82 cases reported—19 occurring from 1 to 5 years, 42 from 5 to 15, 14 from 15 to 25, and 7 from 25 to 65. 62 of these cases reported were of school age, and the infection spread through the schools. There were 27 of these cases sent to Draycott Hospital to be isolated: the remaining 55 were isolated at home. The cost of maintenance of the two infectious diseases, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, at Draycott Hospital amounted during the year to—first quarter, £47 8s. 0d.; second quarter, £54 16s. 6d., third quarter, £14 15s. 6d.; fourth quarter, £14 15s. 6d.; total cost for the year £131 15s. 6d. Added to the cost of notification fees, £25.

DIPHHTHERIA.—There were only three deaths from Diphtheria out of 64 cases reported during the year, giving a death-rate of one and a half per cent. Since the introduction of antitoxin for the general treatment of the disease, last year there were 7 deaths out of 46 cases notified, showing a reduction of 50 per cent. in the death-rate. Seven of these cases were isolated at Draycott Hospital, and 41 isolated in their homes.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were 2 deaths from Enteric Fever out of 13 cases reported.

DIARRHŒA.—There has not been any death recorded during the year from Diarrhœa, which is highly satisfactory, as it is one of the dirt diseases which usually indicates unhealthy surroundings. This shows a great improvement from last year, 7 deaths having been registered. I attribute this improvement to the regular and steady substitution of water closets for middens, ashpits, and pan-closets.

ENTERITIS.—There were 12 deaths from Enteritis against 6 last year. They were all under one year of age; from enquiries I have made they were nearly all bottle-fed children.

PHTHISIS.—I am pleased to record that there have been only 8 deaths from Phthisis recorded during the year against 18 last year. Our district has hitherto borne the unenviable reputation of having the highest death-rate from Phthisis in the whole County; a reduction this year of over 50 per cent. is a very pleasing record, but the death-rate from this disease, notwithstanding improved methods of treatment, still stands very high. Over 600 printed cards were hung up in all the factories, public-houses, workshops, and schools, pointing out the infectious nature of the disease and calling attention to the danger of spitting on floors, &c. I hope that some benefit may be derived from spreading this information amongst the public, and especially to the children in the schools.

PHTHISIS AND OCCUPATION.—Some very interesting observations have been made on the relationship of Phthisis with occupation, as to the trades which expose those who follow them to direct infection, such as washer-

women, horse-breakers, hospital nurses, and doctors, on all of these the influence of long continued or repeated infection is very clear. Laborious occupations which bear the fatigue predispose to infection, and the tendency is increased by irregular living. Occupations which have to be followed amidst storms of dust, or for long hours in badly-ventilated factories or workshops, strongly predispose to Phthisis. Owing to this cause Phthisis is more prevalent amongst teachers, singers, brassfounders, dressmakers, &c. The small wage paid in some of these occupations, tending to the badly nourished worker, also predisposes to the disease. Fathers of families who have to struggle for a living suffer much more than unmarried men who receive smaller wages. The most deadly trades of all are those in which workers are surrounded by temptations to drink. Many cases, therefore, are to be found amongst waiters, publicans, and lorry drivers, who drink large quantities of spirit.

CANCER.—There were 8 deaths from Cancer—the same number as registered last year—showing no increase from this dreadful disease.

PREMATURE BIRTH.—There were 12 deaths from Premature Birth during the year against 16 last year, showing a steady improvement. There were 17 deaths amongst infants from other wasting diseases, such as Marasmus, Debility, etc.

Senile Mortality.

Of 175 deaths there were 36 over 65 years of age against the same number last year.

Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Accident.	Other causes.	Total.
7	1	1	12	1	14	36

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases.

There were only 13 deaths during the year from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, against 22 last year.

The following table shows the causes of death:—

Measles.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.
7	1	3	2	13

The following table shows the deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases for the last 10 years:—

Diseases.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	7
Scarlet Fever	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0
Diphtheria	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	3	7	3
Whooping Cough	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Enteric Fever	4	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	2
Diarrhœa	14	7	4	1	5	1	2	9	7	0
Total	24	17	10	7	8	5	5	15	22	13

Average for the last 10 years—11·3.

The following table shows the number of inquests held during the year, and the causes of death :

Syncope.	Heart Disease.	Accidents.	Convulsions.	Suffocated Birth.	Drowned.	Total.
3	1	2	1	1	1	9

The following table shows the uncertified deaths, and the causes of death :—

Premature Birth.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Total.
1	3	2	6

During the months of November and December there was a large number of illnesses from Influenza, chiefly attacking adults, mostly men. There was a great variety in the forms the disease assumed. The symptoms in some cases were chiefly neuralgic, others rheumatic; in others gastric and enteritis; others again catarrhal, pneumonia, and throat affections. Although the symptoms were severe there were no deaths.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

I have received under the above heading the following notifications :—

Disease.	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	1906	1905	1906	1905
Small-pox	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	82	182	0	2
Diphtheria	54	40	3	7
Erysipelas	16	17	1	0
Enteric Fever	13	0	2	0
Varicella	34	24	0	0
Measles	20	150	7	4
Puerperal Fever	1	6	0	0
Total.. ..	200	419	13	13

The following table shows the notifications for each quarter of the year :—

Disease.	Jan.	Feb	Mch	Total.		Apl.	May	Jne.	Total
Diphtheria	2	5	5	12		3	7	3	13
Erysipelas	0	3	2	5		1	1	0	2
Scarlet Fever	26	16	10	52		7	4	3	14
Enteric Fever	0	1	3	4		0	0	0	0
Varicella	1	1	4	6		4	4	5	13
Total 1st Quarter ..	29	26	24	79	2nd Qr. Total	15	16	11	42

Disease.	Jly.	Aug	Sep	Total.		Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria	5	2	4	11		10	3	5	18
Erysipelas	1	1	2	4		1	3	1	5
Scarlet Fever	5	0	0	5		4	2	5	11
Enteric Fever	0	0	1	1		4	4	4	8
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0
Varicella	5	6	3	14		1	0	0	1
Total 3rd Quarter ..	16	9	11	36	4th Qr. Total	16	12	15	43

Out of the 200 cases notified 34 were sent to Draycott Hospital—27 Scarlet Fever, and 7 Diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during the last 10 years:—

Notifiable Disease.				1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small-pox	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	14	12	6	1	1	1	5	29	15	51
Croup	..	..	..	0	5	5	1	1	1	2	0	6	0
Erysipelas	..	..	..	21	21	10	9	24	17	13	45	17	16
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	41	16	5	9	15	4	1	4	0	13
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Measles	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	20
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	39	80	16	34	67	33	36	69	182	82
Total	..	..	..	118	133	43	54	108	61	77	115	400	200

Average for last 10 years—131.

The following measures have been adopted to check the spread of these Infectious Diseases:—

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
2. Public Health Act (Amendment Act), 1890.
3. Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1889.
4. Written Notices to Elementary and Sunday Schools.
5. Verbal and preventive instructions sent to every infected house.
6. Disinfection of every infected house by Sanitary Authority under supervision of Sanitary Inspector.
7. Isolation Hospital at Draycott for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

SMALL-POX. There have been no cases of Small-pox notified since 1903.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There were 15 cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year against none last year, affecting 8 houses.

The first case was reported from 41, Queen Street. This was a fatal case; a second case occurring in the same house soon afterwards. The drainage of this yard was blocked up, and in a very unhealthy condition. Notice was served on the owner, and new drains were laid into four houses. In a good number of these cottages throughout the town there is a panter pit in the centre of the yard, into which the drainage of each house enters through channels on the surface without being disconnected from the sink pipe.

The next case was reported from Highfield Cottages, two cases occurring in neighbouring cottages. Some sanitary defects were found here; the infection was also carried from the first house to the next by personal contact.

The next case was reported from 11, Cross Street, a fatal case. There was no sanitary defect found here. The patient was a railway man, and most probably the disease was contracted away from home.

The next case was reported from 36, Shakespeare Street. This was a slight case: no sanitary defects were found.

The next case was notified from 16, Midland Terrace. There were five cases in this house. As there are only three bedrooms in the cottage, the disease spread from one to the other. Several attempts were made to remove them to the hospital, application being made to the Draycott

Isolation Hospital and the Nottingham Infirmary, but they could not be admitted. There were no sanitary defects in this house, but dirty fowls were kept up to the very door. The first patient was a railway man, and might have caught it away from home while lodging out.

The next case occurred at 31, Waverley Street. There were four cases here, too. The disease was brought from Bassill Lane, Stapleford, where it originated. The first patient was brought here before he was free from infection, and gave it the other three. Attempts to remove these patients also failed.

The last case reported was in Milner Road, a slight case in a new house. Infection in this case could not be traced. Most of these cases were supplied with milk from the same source, although the infection could not be traced to that source.

Typhoid pans were supplied to each of these houses, and the contents emptied every day and burnt at the Sewage Farm: disinfectants were also supplied. The houses and privies were cleansed and disinfected. Some of these patients return to work much too soon, as they are in an infected state for some time after convalescence, especially through stools and urine.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 82 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. Out of these 62 were of a school age, through which channel most of the infection was spread. 27 cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Draycott, but, as the early cases are not sent, it has no effect what-

ever in checking the spread of the disease. The expense of isolating for these few cases costing £47 8s. 0d. for the first quarter, £54 16s. 6d. for the second quarter, £14 15s. 6d. for the third quarter, and a similar amount for the last quarter, notification fees amounting to £25, total cost of isolation amounting to £165, when the proper way of dealing with the matter would be by suppression in the schools where the infection is spread. It has been decided that in the future all schools should be disinfected after each holiday, this measure would tend to check fresh infections after the opening of the schools.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 54 cases of Diphtheria reported against 45 last year. There were only three deaths against 7 last year, since the general treatment and free distribution of antitoxin. It will be interesting to watch the death-rate from this disease in connection with the treatment by antitoxin. Most of these cases were very slight, and possibly not all true cases of Diphtheria. In some of these cases sanitary defects were found, and in others school infection was found to be the cause.

I find that there are some parents who are quite careless in isolating these cases. When we have a sanitary inspector appointed to devote all his time more attention will be given to visiting and re-visiting infected houses, with a view to more thorough isolation.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 16 cases of Erysipelas notified. Most of these cases were local Erysipelas caused by infected winds, and not the kind of cases intended by the Act to be notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER. There was one case of Puerperal Fever notified. I visited the case and made enquiries. The patient was attended by a midwife. The case was reported to the County Council, who have the administration of the Midwives' Act. Disinfectants were sent. The patient died.

VARICELLA.—There were 34 cases of Varicella notified against 24 last year, chiefly amongst school children. All children from infected homes are kept away from school till free from infection.

MEASLES.—There were only a few cases of Measles reported during the year.

Notes on the Sanitary Work and Development of the District during the year 1906.

I have made a house-to-house inspection of the following streets in the older portion of the town, where many sanitary defects were found, including defective drainage, keeping fowls and pigeons in a dirty condition, and in many cases too close to the houses—within the prescribed area of the Bye-laws. In many instances there are no dust pans provided.

No. Houses Inspected.	Fowls and Pigeons kept. No. Houses.	No. Houses Inspected.	Fowls and Pigeons kept. No. Houses.
12. Osborne Terrace ..	2	49. Cobden Street ..	2
6. Charles Street ..	0	38. Kirkwhite Avenue ..	1
28. Gladstone Street ..	2	17. Kirton Avenue ..	0
39. Nelson Street ..	3	11. Sandford Avenue ..	1
10. Manchester Street ..	2	35. Milton Street ..	2
6. Sawley Road ..	1	16. Lawson Avenue ..	0
16. Friar Street ..	11	40. Queen Street ..	3
36. Clumber Street ..	3	61. Lower Brook Street ..	11
30. St. John's Street ..	2	29. Upper Brook Street ..	3

No. Houses Inspected.	Fowls and Pigeons kept. No. Houses.	No. Houses Inspected.	Fowls and Pigeons kept. No. Houses.
9. Holme Street	.. 2	6. Stanley Terrace	.. 0
11. Pleasant Row	.. 0	7. Victoria Terrace	.. 0
20. Salisbury Street	.. 0	12. Twitchell ..	.. 0
5. Northcote Terrace	.. 0	60. Main Street ..	.. 2
27. Stanley Street	.. 0	20. Station Road..	.. 4
25. Craig Street	.. 2	8. Bonsall Street	.. 1
25. Neale Street ..	.. 1	30. New Tythe Street	.. 0
28. Maxwell Street	.. 1	29. East Street ..	.. 2
30. Mitchell Street	.. 2	56. Conway Street	.. 3
51. Co-operative Street	.. 0	40. Midland Terrace	.. 5
29. Oaklea Road ..	.. 0	26. Trent Street ..	.. 2
32. Acton Road ..	.. 1 pig.	11. Erewash Street	.. 3
39. South Street ..	.. 0	20. Midland Street	.. 11
32. Gibb Street ..	.. 0	31. Waverley Street	.. 0
56. Orchard Street	.. 0	100. Bridge Street	.. 1
30. Main Street ..	.. 2	18. Stanhope Street	.. 2
64. Union Street..	.. 1	53. Victoria Road	.. 1
34. Bonsall Street	.. 2	51. Regent Street	.. 2
20. High Street ..	.. 1		
10. New Street ..	.. 1		
44. Cross Street ..	.. 2		
5. Peel Street ..	.. 0		
			153
		1505 Total number of Houses inspected.	

When the new sanitary inspector is appointed, notices will be served to abate the nuisances in all houses where sanitary defects are found.

General Sanitation.

New houses erected, 1903	...	...	...	390
„ „ 1904	..	...	..	200
„ „ 1905	...	...	...	235
„ „ 1906	...	...	...	266
Total erected in 4 years				1091
No. houses inhabited, 1906	...	...	...	3640
Plans approved for new houses, 1906	...	...	...	267
Plans for new factories ...	...	...	...	9

1. Bennett Street Lace Mills Company.
2. Bennett Street Extension. Salsbury & Sons.

3. Canal Street. E. Hooley.
4. Canal Street. W. Wallis & Sons, Limited.
5. New Tythe Street. R. Grainger.
6. Printing Works. J. W. Stoddart.
7. Bennett Street and Granville Avenue. E. Hooley.
8. Regent Street Bakery. Long Eaton Co-op. Society.
9. Acton Road Lace Factory. Ironmonger & Son.

New workshops erected :—

1. J. C. Maslin.
2. W. Salisbury, Oxford Street.
3. Stevens & Warren, Queen Street.
4. H. Annis, Milton Street.

Notices served on :—

- 8 Slaughter houses.
- 3 Offensive trades.
- 2 Common lodging-houses.
- 4 Workshops.

In addition to the above, house-to-house inspections have been made at 910 houses and other premises.

Refuse Disposal.

Public scavenging is adopted throughout the district, and is done by the Council's men weekly. Refuse is conveyed to the Sewage Farm and burnt. Quite a large heap has accumulated; a refuse destructor is necessary to deal with this.

The following Buildings and Trades are Registered :

Buildings and Trades.				No. on Regis- ter.	Remarks on Condition.
Workshops	..	..	..	71	Clean ; required lime-washing.
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..	1	Not well kept.
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	7	Fairly clean ; required lime-washing.
Dairies	..	..	..	8	Clean and well ventilated.
Cowsheds	..	..	..
Milkshops	..	..	..
Bakehouses	..	..	..	9	Required lime-washing.
Total				96	

I have paid visits of inspection to all these places, and notices were sent to most of them requiring white-washing twice a year. On the whole their condition was found fairly satisfactory.

266 w.c.'s put into new houses erected.

21 pits have been converted into 55 pans.

1 pit converted into 1 w.c., affecting 56 houses.

Pans to w.c.'s—nil.

33 plans approved for various improvements and extensions.

7 plans approved for new streets and extensions.

There were only 30 wet middens left, 16 in country districts and 14 in town.

Total number of notices served during the year to remedy sanitary defects :—

111 Defective traps.

118 Drains obstructed.

- 39 Insanitary privies and ashpits.
 - 5 Insufficient closet accommodation.
- 38 Defective water closets.
- 72 Surface of courts and yards.
 - 2 Eave spouts and sewer spouts.
 - 3 Water supply.
- 10 Offensive accumulations.
 - 1 Animals improperly kept.
- 65 Smoke nuisances.
- 48 Sundry notices, including
 - 1 Refusal to disinfect.
 - 4 Insanitary premises.
 - 1 Pollution of brook.
 - 1 Provide manure pit.
 - 41 Pans for refuse—total 48.
- 9 Notice to repair houses.
- 12 Defective drainage in factories.
- 150 Notices to out-workers.
 - 1 Dairies and cow-sheds.
- 14 Bake-houses.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 9 Bakehouses on the Register. There are no under-ground Bakehouses in the district.

All the shops were visited, and notices were sent to them all about white-washing. One bakehouse in Nelson Street was dirty, it was condemned and new premises erected, and the whole place and yard paved and drained. A large number of fowls kept there were done away with.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 8 Slaughter-houses on the Register. These were visited several times during the year, and notices served on them all for lime-washing and accumulation of manure. New licenses have been issued to them all, and instructions to place a board on each house with 'Licensed Slaughter-house' painted on it. Printed instructions will also be sent about the humane slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and accumulations of blood, &c.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There is only one on the Register, and that not a very satisfactory one.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.—There are 9 on the Register. They have been periodically visited, and always found clean and in good order. The milk supply of the town is becoming a very important item of public health. I made enquiries of all the milksellers as to the quantity of milk they sell to each house per day. The estimate made averages over 2 pints per house per day. There are 3640 inhabited houses in the district. $3640 \times 2 = 7280$ pints of milk distributed each day, which, multiplied by 365, gives 2,657,200 pints per annum 332,150 gallons per year. Milk is a well-known means of conveying infectious disease in outbreaks, such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever. A careful watch, therefore, ought to be kept over our milk supply, especially the dairy farms in the country where the milk comes from. Inspections will be made of these farms this year, with a view to the healthiness of cows, cleansing of stalls, ventilation, overcrowding, and especially their water supply, both for washing milk utensils and drinking purposes; the cleanliness of the milkers themselves, and

the possibilities of their having infectious disease in their own homes.

WATER SUPPLY. — Average weekly pumping from well :—

1903	...	2,400,000	gallons.
1904	...	2,500,000	„
1905	...	2,600,000	„
1906	...	1,891,000	„

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration of the Act in the Long Eaton Urban Sanitary District for the year 1906, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Work-places, and Home-work.

The number of premises Registered under the Factory and Workshop Act has been increased from 61 last year to 69 this year, and are as follows :—

Workshops.		Work done.						No. on Register.
Dressmaking..	13
Lace Mending	4
Boot Repairing	7
Plumbing	1
Tailoring	6
Millinery	6
Blacksmiths	3
Bakersouses	9
Joinery	3
Carriage Building	2
Machinists	1
Masons	2
Wheelwrights	1
Card Punching	2
Cycle Repairing	3
Total	69

The total number of factories in the district last year was 30.

Nine new factories were erected this year, making a total for 1906 of 39.

All these factories and workshops have been inspected periodically. Speaking generally, they have been found clean and healthy. In some cases the factory staircases have been found wet and dirty, with accumulations of dust and rubbish, whilst others required lime-washing.

Four new workshops have been erected during the year. These have been visited and reported to the Inspector of Factories to have Abstracts put up. They have been measured, and the cubic space and number of persons allowed to work there full-time and over-time entered on the Abstract. I have found all these workshops clean, and in every respect conforming with the Act.

There were 20 visits made to factories, 150 to workshops, 4 to work-places, and 90 to home-workers premises. No infectious disease was found in any of these places, nor any other serious breach of the regulations requiring the notice of the Sanitary authority. The chief out-work of the district is lace-mending and tailoring. There is not much out-work done at present, as most of the lace-mending is done in the factories.

Homework (Section 107 to 115).

The total number of lists of out-workers sent in during the year was 42 against 52 last year. The total number of out-workers is 142. I have had the same difficulty again this year as last in getting in these lists. Notice had to be sent to all the employers in March and August before we could get the lists completed ; they were also notified that these lists were to be regularly sent in twice a year without having to be written for, or legal proceedings would be taken. We seldom have to resort to extreme measures, as the manufacturers are most willing to comply with the law. A register is kept of all out-workers' addresses, and when infectious diseases are notified the register is looked up for out-workers' homes, so that if any infectious disease should occur notice is sent to stop lace-mending till the house is free from infection. No infectious disease of any kind was found in any of these homes during the year. The work is generally done by old people, where there are no children, so there is not much fear of finding infectious diseases in these work-places.

Notices have been sent to the Medical Officers of Health of Nottingham and Derby Boroughs of out-workers residing in their districts.

The general result of my inspection was that I find the Act has been carried out to our satisfaction with regard to cleanliness, ventilation, air-space, and the health of the out-workers.

A new Act came into force in January, but it does not affect our district much, as the provisions do not apply much to our trade except dressmaking.

A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Jan, 17th, 1907.

APPENDIX.

- 1.—Table I. Local Government Board—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1906 and previous years.
- 2.—Table III. Local Government Board—Cases of Infectious Diseases reported during 1906.
- 3.—Table IV. Local Government Board—Causes of, and ages at, Death during 1906.
- 4.—Table V. Local Government Board—Infant Mortality during 1906, deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.
- 5.—Home Office Table—Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
- 6.—Home Office Table—Lists received from Employers, &c.

Table 1.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1906 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					Number	Rate.
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	11,280	346	30.6	39	112.7	117	10.4	..	..	..	117	10.4
1897	11,735	366	31.18	65	177.5	153	13.2	..	..	..	153	13.2
1898	12,400	358	28.90	47	131.2	148	12.4	..	..	..	148	12.4
1899	12,780	332	29.60	46	138.5	151	12.2	..	..	..	151	12.2
1900	13,050	375	28.73	57	152	162	12.7	..	..	..	162	12.7
1901	13,130	354	26.96	68	192	150	11.4	..	..	..	150	11.4
1902	13,500	388	28.07	49	126.5	141	10.4	..	..	..	141	10.4
1903	15,100	407	26.81	58	142.5	170	11.2	..	..	..	170	11.2
1904	14,640	388	25.8	75	197.3	171	11.6	..	..	..	171	11.6
1905	15,300	444	28.9	55	123	175	11.4	..	..	..	175	11.4
Averages for years 1896-1905	13,291	375	28.3	55	147.6	153	11.6	..	..	..	153	11.6
1906	16,000	471	29.4	67	142.2	175	10.9	..	..	..	175	10.9

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 2,099.
 Total population at all ages, 13,045. Number of inhabited houses, 2,589.

Average number of persons per house, 5.5 (at census of 1901).

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Nil.	Draycott Isolation Hospital.	Nil.
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1906.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district.							No.cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.						
		Under 1	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and upwds	
Small-pox								
Cholera								
Diphtheria	54		10	35	4	5		7
Membranous Croup								
Erysipelas	16	3			5	8		
Scarlet Fever	82		19	42	14	7		27
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	13		2	3	4	4		
Relapsing Fever								
Continued Fever								
Puerperal Fever	1				1			
Plague								
Varicella	34	2	16	10	4	2		
Totals	200	5	47	90	32	26		34

Table IV.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during Year 1906.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in localities at all ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Small-pox									
Measles	7	3	4						
Scarlet Fever									
Whooping-cough	1		1						
Diphtheria and membranous croup	3	1	2						
Croup	1	1							
{ Typhus									
Fever - Enteric	2			1		1			
{ Other continued									
Epidemic Influenza									
Cholera									
Plague									
Diarrhœa									
Enteritis	12	12							
Puerperal Fever	1				1				
Erysipelas	1	1							
Other Septic Diseases									
Phthisis	8					8			
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	3	3					Nil.	Nil.
Cancer, Malignant Disease	8					1	7		
Bronchitis	10	5	2		1	1	1		
Pneumonia	14	10				3	1		
Pleurisy									
Other Diseases of Respiratory } Organs									
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	2					2			
Venereal Diseases									
Premature Birth	12	9	3						
Diseases & accidents of parturition									
Heart Diseases	17				1	4	12		
Accidents	2					1	1		
Suicides									
Marasmus	11	11							
Convulsions	6	6							
Apoplexy	1					1			
Suffocation	1	1							
All other causes	49	4	4	3	2	22	14		
All causes	175	67	19	4	5	44	36		

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Cause of Death.					Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months	10-11 Mths.	11-12 Mths.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{	Certified	Uncertified	.. .. .	10	7	1	6	24	1	4	3	6	6	1	8	2	1	2	4	62
					1			1	1		1										
Common Infectious Diseases	{	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Mumps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Diphtheria : Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	{	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Wasting Diseases	{	Congenital Defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Want of Breast-milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Diseases	{	Tuberculous Peritonitis :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
		Other Tuberculous Diseases ..) Tabes Mesenterica .. )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
		Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
		Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
-																					67

Population (estimated to middle of 1906)—16,000.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework

1.—INSPECTION. (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	20		
Workshops „ Workshop „	150	90	
Workplaces	4		
Homeworkers' Premises	90	2	
Total	264	92	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Refrd. to H.M.I.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1			
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	2	2		
{ Unsuitable or Defective..	1	1		
{ Not Separate for Sexes ..	1	1		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse				
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses	6	6		
Failure as regards lists of outworkers ..	18	18		
Giving out work to be done { Unwholesome..				
in premises which are { Infected ..				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox				
Other offences				
Total	29	23		

3—OTHER MATTERS.

Class		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act		5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act		2
<div> <div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspectors</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..</div> </div> </div>		
Other		
Underground Bakehouses :—		
Certificates granted during the year		
In use at the end of the year		
Homework :—		
<i>List of Outworkers :—</i>		
Lists received		
Addresses of Outworkers		
<div> <div>Forwarded to other Authorities</div> <div>Received from other Authorities</div> </div>		
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—</i>		
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises		
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises ..		
Workshops on the Register at the end of the year		71
<div> <div>Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here</div> </div>		
Total number of workshops on Register ..		71

HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Outwork in Un-wholesome Premises Section 108.				Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.				Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.		Nos. of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.		Prosecutions.		No. of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.		Instances.	Orders made (S. 109).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	8 Failing to send lists.				
	Lists.	Out- workers.	Lists.	Out- workers.												
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning & washing Lace, lace curtains & nets Furniture and Upholstery Fur pulling Umbrellas Paper Bags and Boxes Brush making Stuffed Toys File making Electro Plate Cables and Chains Anchors and Grapnels Cart Gear Locks, Latches and Keys	2	2														
	38	138	16	80					3	5			90			
	2	2											4			

